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LONGDENDALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer's Report for the year ending 31st December 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of Longdendale for the year 1964.

I regret that owing to a change in the classification of deaths it has not yet proved possible to provide five or ten year averages for purposes of comparison.

The list of causes of death classified by sex and age groups shows the same general pattern as for the country as a whole. About one third of the total deaths occur under the age of sixty-five and in this group of untimely deaths, men outnumber the women by two to one. Another third occurs between the ages of sixty-five and eighty with the sex ratio slightly loaded against the male. The remaining third die as "over eighty's" and here the women now outnumber the men by two to one. Degenerative diseases of heart and blood vessels causing, amongst other troubles, "coronaries" and "strokes", claim the major share of fatalities with cancer as the next biggest group.

As yet government action towards the eradication of Brucellosis from our milk herds is still only a dream in the future, though it is to be hoped that the successful completion of the task in Northern Ireland may encourage the government of England and Wales to do likewise. The 'once for all' cost of the whole campaign in this country would be less than half of the annual cost incurred by the disease. Until a national campaign of eradication is an accomplished fact, local consumers of raw milk would be well advised to buy only from suppliers who can guarantee that every beast in their milking herd is free from Brucella. The fact that all milk now comes from T.T. herds does not guarantee freedom from Brucella. If freedom from Brucella cannot be guaranteed absolutely and unconditionally then the only safe course is to buy pasteurised milk.

As usual Mr. Skirrow's report is worthy of close attention. Longdendale has much to be proud of in the way that they have pressed on with modernization and improvement of old houses. The improvement obtained in the provision of mains services alone during the past six years is most commendable. There is still however, quite a bit to be done before all are in houses that are 100% dry and convenient in every way for living purposes. The old standards based mainly on the structural condition of the house are now being replaced by newer standards based on suitability for living. Space, warmth, light and modern toilet and hygiene facilities are now taken for granted and it may not be long before we are faced with the fact that improvements will not be enough and the question of replacement will have to be faced. Wherever property is classed as borderline i.e. between the category of those fit only for demolition and the category of those capable of improvement, I am sure that the wisest course will be to err on the right side and to aim for replacement rather than the costly improvement of a house that may soon be regarded as obsolete.

In an Urban district the Public Health Inspector has to carry much of the burden of public health and I wish to thank Mr. Skirrow for the excellent work he has done and for his unflagging zeal and his loyal co-operation.

May I again record my thanks to you Mr. Chairman and to the members of the Council and to Mr. Sargent and Mr. Sidebottom, for your unfailing interest and help in all matters relating to Public Health.

Yours faithfully,

A.S. DARLING,

Medical Officer of Health
Longdendale U.D.C.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate for mid-1964 was 4,870.

BIRTHS

There were 77 live births during 1964. Of these 45 were males and 32 females. 82% were born in Maternity Homes or Hospitals compared with 68% for the country as a whole.

The Crude Birth Rate was 15.8 per 1,000 compared with 18.7 per 1,000 in 1963. When adjusted for comparative purposes with other areas the birth rate was 18.8 per 1,000 compared with 18.4 for England and Wales.

One still-birth occurred during the year.

DEATHS

The number of deaths during 1964 was 66. Of these 37 were males and 29 females. The Crude Death Rate was 13.5 per 1,000 compared with 12.6 per 1,000 for 1963. When adjusted for comparative purposes with other areas the Death Rate was 11.9, the figure for England and Wales during 1964 being 11.3. The causes of death were as shown in the table on page 3.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were no deaths of children under the age of twelve months.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No deaths occurred as a result of pregnancy.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following figures indicate the extent to which all types of notifiable infectious diseases occurred.

Measles.....	38
Pneumonia.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	1

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens obtained from patients by family practitioners for various bacteriological tests are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. Reports upon specimens are sent to the patient's own doctor and copies are forwarded to the Health Office.

<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of cases on the register on 31.12.63.	13	6
Number of cases added to register during 1963 was	1	-
Number of cases removed from register during 1963 was	3	1
Number of cases remaining on register on 31.12.64.	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

Services administered by the Cheshire County Council

CARE OF MOTHERS AND BABIES

A weekly ante-natal Clinic is held following the School Nurse's session each Tuesday afternoon. The local Domiciliary Midwife attends for the purpose of examination of expectant mothers who wish to have their babies at home. The afternoon of the 2nd Monday in each month is devoted to immunisation and is attended by the Divisional Medical Officer. Other immunisation sessions are carried out as the need arises.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGDENDALE

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -			
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 2			
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	3 3			
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	12 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	3 3			
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2			
21. Other circulatory disease	M F	6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 4			
23. Pneumonia	M F	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	- 1	1 1			
24. Bronchitis	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -			
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 2			
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -			
35. Suicide	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -			
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	37 29	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	2 1	9 7	8 9			

Child Welfare Sessions were held from 2p.m. to 4p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month through the year - a local Medical Practitioner and Health Visitor being in attendance.

<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	<u>Doctor's Consultations</u>
53(70)	1,158 (1,173)	49(49)	196(222)

The M. & C.W. Clinic in the Methodist Church School, Broadbottom, is held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoons each month. A local Medical Practitioner and Health Visitor attend to give advice on child care and to carry out immunisation treatments.

<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	<u>Doctor's Consultations</u>
34(25)	704 (708)	29(30)	205(123)

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Supplies of these commodities are available during Hollingworth and Broadbottom Clinic Sessions.

Voluntary workers again rendered valuable assistance in connection with weighing of children, keeping of records, providing tea for mothers, and the sale of infant foods and other nourishments.

NURSING IN THE HOME

One full-time domiciliary Nurse attends patients in Mottram and Broadbottom.

The Hollingworth district is covered by a Nurse who is responsible also for cases resident in Tintwistle (Separate figures for Hollingworth residents are not readily available).

Nursing requisites continue to be stored at a private house in Broadbottom and at the M. & C.W. Centre at Hollingworth. Such items as back-rests, bed-pans etc., are available on loan from the stores on application to either of these centres.

HEALTH VISITING

One Health Visitor supervises the welfare of infants, young children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers by paying visits to their homes and attending at the Clinics. Visits to aged and infirm persons in need of attention are her responsibility also.

Visits paid to the homes in Longdendale and Tintwistle were as under:-

<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Children Under 5</u>	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Re Home Helps</u>	<u>T.B.</u>	<u>Mental Cases</u>	<u>Aged Persons</u>	<u>Other</u>
150 (177)	2,300 (2,769)	92 (71)	23 (15)	34 (42)	13 (12)	909 (813)	609 (508)

Figures in brackets indicate the corresponding numbers in the previous year.

Municipal Buildings,
Greenfield Street,
Hyde.

November 1965.

LONGDENDALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report for the year 1964.

The end of the year saw the near completion of conversion work resulting from the sewer extension in Mottram and Broadbottom, details of which are given in the following pages.

Progress on the overspill development for Manchester Corporation at Hattersley gained impetus and although only 58 of the 2,000 proposed housing units were occupied at the end of the year, building was proceeding at a quicker rate than previously.

Private housing development also showed signs of increase, particularly at Mottram, on sites which were not capable of development prior to the sewer extension.

Looking to the future, and having in mind Circular No. 53/64 to the Housing Act, 1964, a further programme will be required to cover the provision of bathroom accommodation at improvable houses, whilst those which do not merit this will have to be considered for further Housing Act action towards closure or demolition.

I would again like to thank the Council for the support given throughout the year, and also the Clerk, Surveyor and Medical Officer of Health for their co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

F. SKIRROW

Increase or Decrease.									
31.12.58.		31.12.63.		31.12.64.		1963-1964		1958-1964	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Separate Dwellings	1821		1908		1978		+70		+157
Dwellings served by -									
(a) Chemical & pail closets	681	37.4	229	12.0	145	7.3	-84	-4.7	-536 -30
(b) Water Carriage closets	1140	62.6	1679	88.0	1833	92.7	+154	+4.7	+693 +30
(a) Council Sewerage Scheme	944	51.8	1627	85.3	1759	89.0	+132	+3.7	+815 +37
(b) Soptic Tanks	304	16.7	132	6.9	110	5.5	- 22	-1.4	-194 -11
(c) Other Means	573	31.5	149	7.8	109	5.5	- 40	-2.3	-464 -26
(a) Mains Water Supply	1678	92.1	1796	94.1	1876	94.8	+ 80	+ .7	+198 + 2
(b) Private Water Supply	143	7.9	112	5.9	102	5.2	- 10	- .7	- 41 - 2
Dwellings with Baths	707	38.8	1117	58.5	1276	64.5	+159	+6.0	+569 +25

The above table is again presented in considerable detail, enabling a comparison to be made of the sanitary circumstances in the district not only over the year 1964, but also from the 31st December 1958, as during 1959 a real effort commenced to abolish pail closets in the district. This table will probably be the last which gives a comparison not materially affected by the large number of overspill houses and it is therefore an opportune time to see what results have been obtained before this occurs.

During the year 1964 it will be seen that the number of houses served by pail-closets was reduced by 84, and of the 145 remaining at the end of the year, 98 were at properties either still not served by a sewer (including 35 temporary type dwellings) or at properties where Housing Act action was in hand or contemplated. Of the remaining 47, action had already been commenced at the end of the year towards conversion in practically all cases.

75 Standard Grant Schemes were completed during the year, of which 52 were on the new sewer line, i.e. where a water closet was newly provided following the provision of the sewer, and of the total figure of 75, 29 were at rented properties. This latter figure, together with the fact that in the last 6 years the number of houses in the district provided with baths has risen by 569 or just over 25% as a proportion of the total number of houses is encouraging, even when allowance is made of the increase in total housing units of 157 in the same period.

The only School in the District not on water-carriage at Broadbottan, was the subject of approaches by the Council to the Education Authority, and though delay arose due to the consideration of new school building, the provision of water-closets was effected during the year, and following a further representation suitable hand-washing facilities also provided.

Four waste water closets were abolished during the year, leaving 17 in the district, on which point it is worth mentioning that the Council has agreed to make a contribution, under Section 47 Public Health Act, 1936, of half the cost of the conversion of a waste-water closet to a water closet, subject to a maximum of £15 for external provision or £18 for internal provision.

Statutory Notices were served in respect of some 22 premises under Sections 39, 44, and 47, Public Health Act, 1936

Re-drainage to sewer had to be carried out in default of compliance with statutory notices at some 23 premises, and closet provision made at 6 premises.

NOTICES ETC.,

(excluding those referred to under Sanitary circumstances)

No. of Informal or Verbal Notices	-	133
No. of Statutory Notices	-	9
No. of Properties at which Defects remedied		
or nuisances abated following informal action		167
" " " statutory action		16

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of non-compliance of Notices served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of four of the properties included in this figure. The work was actually completed before the Hearing (19th February 1964,) and costs of £3. 8. 0. were awarded against the owners.

HOUSING

No Council Houses were built during 1964, though schemes referred to previously were still in hand as follows:-

<u>Moss Lane, Broadbottan</u>	-	Negotiations for land and preparation of scheme for proposed old peoples dwellings and two bedroom accommodation (13 units of each)
<u>Mottram Moor, Mottram</u>	-	Negotiations for acquisition of land, and also with County Council, followed by preparation of scheme for 17 single and 5 double, old peoples' flat accommodation and Warden's house, with further 9 Old Peoples Flats (G.F.) 6 two-bedroom Flats (1st Floor) and 3 two-bedroom Maisonettes (1st and 2nd Floors). Tenders were submitted in December.

Nos. 27,29,31, Mottram Moor,
1,3,5,7, Shaw Street,
Mottram.

Agreement was reached and authority given for the purchase of these houses, which will be demolished and the land included in further development of the above site.

Gorse Brow, Broadbottom

Further consideration of acquisition of site and possible housing development.

Market Street, Hollingworth.

The Cheshire County Council proceeded with proposals to build new Clinic Centre, and a scheme was prepared by this Council for the building of 6 old peoples bungalows on portion of site surplus to Clinic requirements.

Moorfield Terrace, Hollingworth
(Nos. 21 to 61, excl. No. 41.)

Ministry approval given and decision to invite tenders for conversion of these 20 back-to-back houses into through houses with bathroom provision.

In September it was reported to the Council that a Contract had been placed by the Cheshire County Council for the building of the proposed 11 Bedded Old Peoples' Home in Spring Street, Hollingworth.

28 dwellings were completed by private builders during the year, mainly on sites in the Green Lane, Hollingworth, and Old Hall Lane, Mottram, areas. Five flats were provided by the conversion of the property known as The Villa, Old Road, Mottram.

A further 50 houses were completed and occupied on the Hattersley Overspill area lying within the Longdendale boundary, making a total of 58 at the end of the year. Development of large portions of the remainder of the estate, including construction of roads and sewers, demolition of existing properties, and new building gained impetus during the year.

Action taken during the year under the Housing Acts in respect of Unfit Dwellings was as follows:-

Hollingworth

9, Wedneshough, Closing Order rescinded on completion of works to make fit.
55, Wedneshough, Demolition Order " " " " " " "

Mottram

135, Mottram Moor, Demolition Order made.

3,5,7, Market Place Demolition Orders rescinded on completion of works to make fit.

53,55,57,59 The Mudd, " " " " " "
(4 cottages into 1 dwelling.)

49,51, The Mudd, Proposals for non-habitable use accepted in lieu of Demolition Order.

19,21,23 Ashworth Lane, Proposals accepted under Section 24, for making fit.

Demolition of Nos. 57/59, 61,67,69 Wedneshough, Hollingworth was completed after difficulty with the original contractors employed by the owners.

Representation was made to the Cheshire County Council as to the Council's concern at the delay in arranging for the demolition of Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 Market Street and 7, Atherton Square, the tenants of which had been re-housed by this Council, preparatory to acquisition of the site for school use.

Negotiations also took place with private builders for the development of the site of the houses demolished at Nos. 1 - 9, Broadbottom Road, which work would involve modernisation of adjoining property.

Informal discussions took place with British Railways on the future use of 51, Lower Market Street, Broadbottom.

Proposals were submitted for the improvement of Brook Cottage, (also known as Old Manor House,) Hattersley, and 14/16 Green Lane, Hollingworth, which resulted in these properties being removed from the List of Properties for consideration for action under the Housing Act, subject to completion of the works proposed.

Some concern was expressed at the effect to adjoining properties where houses which were left vacant for excessive periods, gave rise to deterioration, but where demolition action did not seem the appropriate answer. There have been suggestions that the rate rebate in respect of empty properties should be curtailed on the grounds of loss of revenue and such a move would no doubt be beneficial in avoiding these situations.

No applications were received for Disrepair Certificates.

There are no houses in multiple occupation, nor common lodging houses within the district.

CLEAN AIR ACT

In previous reports reference has been made to the consideration given to the making of Smoke Control Order to cover the Hattersley Overspill Area within this district. The position changed considerably when information from the Manchester Housing Department showed that except for 39 houses already erected at the beginning of 1964, the whole of the remainder of the housing accommodation would be heated by gas or electricity and be without any solid fuel burning appliances.

These 39 houses are covered by tenancy agreements to use smokeless fuel, and steps were taken to assure the supply of gas coke from the North Western Gas Board, the appliances being of a type not suitable for burning hard coke. These facts, coupled with the more extensive demolition of existing properties within the overspill Development area, meant that the need for smoke control by formal order was virtually non-existent, and therefore at least for the time being no such measures have been taken.

The district is not designated as a "Black Area" and no immediate Smoke Control measures were contemplated over the rest of the area, though towards the end of the year contact was made with the South-East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, to obtain information on the possibility of installing an instrument for the measurement of pollution, which information if available might influence future policy.

Some trouble was again experienced due to the burning of industrial waste, and further representation was made to eliminate this nuisance, which resulted in the co-operation requested.

I would again call the attention of builders and house purchasers to the position of new properties, namely, that legislation designed to cover the expected shortage of gas coke, stipulates that no grant will be payable towards the cost of conversion of appliances, should Smoke Control Areas be declared in the future, where in any house or conversion of property completed after August, 1964, a solid fuel installation, if installed, was not of a type capable of burning hard coke. This in effect means that in all such new houses or conversions any solid fuel fittings must be either openable room heaters under-floor fires or enclosed boilers, otherwise owners will be involved in expense without grant contribution in the event of Smoke Control Areas being declared.

WATER SUPPLY

The water undertakers for the whole of the District are Manchester Corporation Waterworks, the supply to Mottram and Broadbottom being from the Harrop Edge covered reservoir which itself is fed from the Godley Filtration Plant via the Tintwistle Treatment Works. Hollingworth takes supply from either the Hungry Hole Springs which are treated with soda ash/chloros solution before going into the small reservoir or alternatively from the Harrop Edge supply.

22, Mains samples were taken during the year in addition to those taken regularly by the Waterworks Department, and 16 of these samples were completely coli free. Two reports on Hollingworth samples in May and June showed non-faecal counts of 5 and 25 per 100 m.l.s. and as samples taken by the undertakers had revealed some coli count, it was decided to supply the whole of Hollingworth from Harrop Edge supply, as from 6th June 1964. Following work on the storage reservoir to Hungry Hole Spring this supply was later re-introduced.

The only two other samples showing any coli count were on the 22nd and 29th July with counts respectively of 5 and 1, both faecal and non-faecal, which arose from a sudden storm having an adverse effect on the treatment plant, but this position was quickly rectified and further samples showed satisfactory results.

In December, following a service pipe fracture during drainage repairs, the Waterworks Department carried out sampling as a precaution against contamination. These results were completely satisfactory, and I would express appreciation to the Department and especially Mr. Joseph, the Chief Chemist for his prompt co-operation, and also for furnishing information during the year on reports from samples of the District supply, all of which show the high degree of control as to the surveillance of the supply.

Further, re-lining of mains was also carried out by Manchester Waterworks Department during the year.

A series of samples (17 in total) were taken at private supplies within the district. In two of the cases work on supply pipes had to be effected before satisfactory results were obtained.

The number of houses on mains supply is 1876
(estimated population 4,619)

The number of houses on private supply is 102
(estimated population 251)

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This service is under the control of the Engineer & Surveyor.
A weekly collection is maintained throughout most of the district.

RODENT CONTROL.

A free service is provided to domestic premises.

141 premises were specifically inspected in connection with rodent control, 84 infestations were dealt with.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Premises		Analysis at the year end		
Type	No.	Registration (if any)		
		Sect.16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955		
		Ice Cream	Preserved Food	
1. Chip Potatoes, Fried Fish	4	-	-	-
2. Butchers	8	-	-	6
3. Manufacturing Bakery, Grocery Sweets	4	2	-	2
4. Grocery, Sweets, Greengrocery	12	5	-	-
5. Grocery, Sweets	7	3	-	-
6. Sweets	5	3	-	-
7. Greengrocery	2	-	-	-
8. Greengrocery, Fish	3	-	-	-
9. Retail Bakery, Grocery, Sweets	3	2	-	2
10. Public Houses	15	-	-	-
11. Clubs selling drinks	4	-	-	-
12. Factory & School Canteens	8	-	-	-
13. Cafes	6	-	-	-

Two complaints were received during the year of alleged foreign matter in bread and confectionery, but after referring these for investigation, reports in each case showed that the suspected particles were no worse than incorrectly mixed or baked dough and mixture respectively.

Measures were taken to improve arrangements at premises, particularly where this became possible following the sewer extension, and as an example all the Public Houses in the district, with the exception of the Chapman Arms on the Hattersley Overspill Area, are now on water - carriage, improvements in the accommodation having been effected at some of these licensed premises simultaneously with the sewer connection. Negotiations took place towards providing water-carriage at the Chapman Arms, but this was still outstanding at the end of the year, though long term proposals are for completely new premises on this site.

The visiting of food premises to check the stock of corned beef as a result of the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic involved considerable time, as was the case in all districts. The circumstances of this outbreak underlined the possibility of food poisoning arising in any food premises, and the need for all food handlers to exercise the utmost care in hygiene, both personally and when handling and storing food. Cooked meats which are eaten without later cooking should have extra care.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district. No samples of liquid eggs were submitted under the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

MILK SUPPLY

As previously reported the licensing and supervision of retailers within the district is effected by the Cheshire County Council, with the exception of producer/retailers who are under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The County Council undertakes the sampling of both heat treated and raw milk retailed in the district, information on these results, a summary of which is given below, being made available by the County Medical Officer of Health.

	<u>Satisfied Test.</u>	<u>Failed Test</u>
Sterilised Milk	15	Nil
Pasteurised Milk	25	Nil
Untreated Farm Bottled Milk (T.T.)	92	15

Note.

The foregoing tests referred to are those prescribed under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, and are intended to indicate the cleanliness of production and handling, and/or effectiveness of heat treatment. They do not indicate the quality of the milk (in terms of fat and non-fat content).

In addition, results were notified as follows on test for tubercle and brucella infection in raw milk:-

	<u>Tubercle</u>	
	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Guinea Pig Inoculation	Nil	21
	<u>Brucella</u>	
	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Milk Ring Tests	11	54
Culture	Nil	65

In two of the cases showing positive results on Milk Ring Tests, circumstances were such as to make individual cow sampling advisable, and results from a further 12 such samples showed only one cow positive on the Milk Ring Test, but negative on culture. Even so in this case the producer was able to exclude the milk from this cow from retail sale as a purely precautionary measure.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are no slaughterhouses within the district.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

One Boarding Establishment is licensed within the district under this Act.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

24 Premises, including 11 Public Houses, had been registered under the Act at the end of the year. No inspections under the Act had, however, been carried out.

APPENDIX
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1964 for the
URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGDENDALE in the County of
Cheshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories
Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	16	7	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	3	5	-	-
Total	19	12	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Refd. to H.M. Insp. (4)	by H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

APPENDIX - (2)

Factories Act, 1961

Part viii of the
Act

Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work			Section 110		Section 111	
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,	2	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning) and) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
all other forms of outwork	-	-	-	-	-	-

